

# Research on the Concept, Characteristics and Governance Path of Harmful Information in Network

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## Abstract

The rapid development of the Internet has injected new vitality into the development of society. At the same time, the network platform that comes with the Internet has been expanding rapidly. The phenomenon of network harmful information behind the prosperity scene is full of cyberspace. To safeguard the common interests of the society, the governance of harmful information on the Internet needs to be resolved. Based on the analysis of the concept, classification and characteristics of harmful information on social networks, this paper further explores the shortcomings in the current process of harmful information governance in China, that is, the spread of harmful information on the network, the variety of dissemination, and the concealment of communication. In order to explore the harmful information governance path applicable to China's network, the paper analyzes the three widely used governance modes such as legislation, law enforcement and technical means, and further proposes the path applicable to the harmful information governance of China's network according to the deficiencies in the governance process.

## Keywords

network harmful information; governance model; governance path.

## 1. Introduction

The rapid development of the Internet has greatly promoted the development of society. At the same time, the sudden, concealed and unpredictable nature of harmful information on the Internet has also brought about the adverse effects of harmful information on the Internet. For example, today's headline false medical advertisements, WeChat friends' GM food carcinogenicity, vibrato humiliation and heroic incidents, iodized salt anti-nuclear radiation and other false and illegal harmful information have brought many adverse effects to the society; The interests are extremely threatening.

At present, China is in a critical period of rapid economic development. Some topics on the Internet will be widely concerned by the society because of its huge amount of communication. When the hot content of harmful information on the Internet is related to socially sensitive issues, regardless of its true and false, It is easy to become a mass incident, which is not conducive to the development of various policies in China, resulting in the loss of social welfare. To this end, the harmful information governance of the network has been added to the important content of the construction of the Internet environment, which needs to be resolved.

## 2. Classification and Characteristics of Harmful Information on the Network

### 2.1. The Concept of Harmful Information on the Network

More than a decade ago, "Internet harmful information" was clearly put forward at the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. The "National People's Congress Standing Committee's Decision on Maintaining Internet Security" was held on December 28, 2000 at the Ninth National People's Congress. The laws and regulations adopted at the 19th meeting of the Standing Committee of the General Assembly, the second article states: "Using the Internet to ruminate, defame or publish or disseminate other harmful information, inciting subversion of state power, overthrowing the socialist system, or inciting secession and destruction In order to safeguard national security and social stability, in order to maintain the above acts and constitute crimes, criminal responsibility shall be investigated in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Criminal Law. Based on the above regulations, it can be considered that the information on the network and the information on the network are harmful information of the network. This paper believes that harmful information on the Internet refers to the deliberate promotion of harmful information that violates the current mainstream social political thoughts and social development laws and leads people to form wrong political concepts, ideas and values.

### 2.2. Classification of Harmful Information on the Network

Huang Ziyang believes that the harmful information of the network is divided into categories such as politics, crime, rumors, and infringement of private rights by combing laws and regulations that have already published harmful information about the Internet. Liu Han believes that the harmful information on the Internet is mainly obscene pornographic harmful information, political harmful information, fraudulent harmful information, infringing harmful information, bloody, violent and harmful information, gambling harmful information, online extortion and paid deletion. Yin Jianguo divides the network harmful information into three categories: network political harmful information, network social harmful information, and network harmful private information. Zhang Xinbao believes that harmful information on the Internet is divided into information that attacks the party and the government, gambling fraud information, vulgar content information, obscene pornography, and other information that violates laws and regulations.

Based on the views of the above scholars, this paper believes that harmful information on the Internet is divided into political harmful information, social harmful information, and harmful private information. Politically harmful information refers to harmful information suspected of national political stability, national unity, state secrets, ideological security, national honor and other national interests; socially harmful information refers to deliberately proclaiming the current mainstream social political thoughts and social development laws. It guides people to form harmful information about wrong political concepts, ideas, and values; harmful private information refers to infringements, defamatory, rumors, and other information that are suspected of infringing on the interests of reputation, privacy, trade secrets, and intellectual property.

### 2.3. Characteristics of Harmful Information on the Network

In recent years, with the rapid development of the Internet, the main carrier of network information dissemination has become the Internet. The Internet platform is the product of the Internet, which makes people more comfortable with network lyrics and mutual communication, and brings positive development of society. It also brings the negative impact

of network information, and the importance of its governance is gradually recognized by the public.

Network information is the sum of emotions, opinions and requirements expressed by the public on public affairs or other events of concern to their own interests. Different from the traditional information, the network information is mainly spread through the Internet platform such as Post Bar, WeChat Friends Circle, Vibrato Short Video, and Knowing.

### **2.3.1. Wide Range of Information Dissemination**

The network is a harmful information dissemination medium, the Internet, which has the characteristics of openness. In today's era, people can access the network through a smart phone, and can use fragmented time to receive and disseminate information. Once a user releases harmful information, they can contact. Anyone who goes to the Internet may receive relevant harmful information. If the information is false and spread on the Internet, it will form harmful information on the network and cause social welfare losses. For example, if Weibo is a relatively large media platform, as long as people open Weibo, there will be a variety of information flooding them. First, the Internet has made the earth a "regional village." The popularity of the Internet has made traditional geographical boundaries disappear, and people everywhere can express their opinions through the Internet and expand the spread of harmful information on the Internet that triggers hotspots. Second, anyone who has access to the Internet can be a communicator of harmful information on the Internet. The rapid development of the network has reduced the cost and threshold for people to participate in some events, and people can freely express their opinions online.

### **2.3.2. Diversified Content**

In the traditional media environment, people generally obtain information through books, newspapers, magazines, televisions, etc., and the above information dissemination methods are subject to review by relevant government departments before they can be directed to the public, although there are a few books that do not meet the requirements. However, due to its limited circulation, its transmission range is limited, so the harmful information of the network in the traditional media era is easier to control. In today's information age, people are exposed to diverse information. The Internet has spawned countless applications. Its users have a high degree of freedom of speech. People who have been exposed to various kinds of information will also pay attention to harmful information on the Internet. More and more, and the spread of harmful information on the network is more complicated and diverse.

### **2.3.3. Propagation is Concealed**

With the rapid development of the Internet, the way of disseminating information has also changed. The medium of communication has changed from traditional paper and verbal communication to digital symbols on the Internet. When communicators spread information through the Internet, they often pass various ways to hide their identity, for example, registering Weibo trumpet, opening new micro-signals, etc. The identity and real identity on the network of harmful information disseminators are often inconsistent. In recent years, cyberspace has developed in society. People occupy an increasingly important position in production and life. Government departments have begun to attach great importance to their governance issues and actively carry out policies related to online real-name systems. In this case, the malicious dissemination of harmful information on the Internet has caused panic and aggravation of the government and the public. Contradictions and social problems have also occurred frequently. It is difficult to determine the true identity of the communicators so that the communicators "have no scruples" and increase the difficulty of cyberspace environmental governance.

### 3. The Problems of the Network Harmful Information Governance Process

The rapid development of the Internet has injected new vitality into all aspects of social development, but the rapid development of the Internet has also brought about the problem of harmful information on the Internet. With the increasing importance of network development, the governance of the network environment has gradually entered the people's field of vision. China has also put the issue of cyberspace governance on the agenda, issued relevant laws and regulations, and improved the management system, so that harmful information governance has Preliminary progress. However, there are still many problems to be solved in the process of network harmful information governance, such as a single governance subject, insufficient supply of laws and regulations, and a system that does not form a system.

#### 3.1. Single Governance Subject

At present, the main body of harmful information in the network is the government department. Although the enthusiasm of the application platform and the public in the process of harmful information management has improved with the improvement of people's legal awareness, the degree of self-discipline by social platforms is not high. The public's own legal literacy is still low, resulting in a situation in which the participation of the application platform and the public is still not high. For social networking platforms, access to benefits is their ultimate business goal. Whether to choose to audit harmful information and organize the dissemination of harmful information within the platform's business scope will depend on whether it is profitable or not, in today's economic and legal environment. The relevant laws and regulations that do not assume supervisory responsibilities for the network platform are still not perfect, and the platform will not be subject to greater loss of profits due to its failure to perform its duties. Whether cyberspace is healthy and closely related to the vital interests of the public, but because the legal education received by the public can not make it aware of the real harm of harmful information on the Internet, and thus the awareness of rights protection is low, and the current stage, the public complaints report The system of harmful information is still not perfect. When the public complains and reports harmful information, it is generally unable to get timely feedback, which makes the public's enthusiasm for participating in harmful information governance lower, and adopts the principle of "turning a blind eye" to harmful information.

#### 3.2. Insufficient Supply of Legal Basis for Governance

On the surface, China has promulgated many laws and regulations on the cyberspace environment, such as the "Network Security Law of the People's Republic of China", the "Network Security Law", the "Regulations on the Administration of Internet News Information Services", and the Provisions on the Supervision and Inspection of Internet Security of Public Security Organs. ""Emergency Internet Network Security Incident Emergency Plan", but the above laws do not clearly and clearly define the harmful information of the network, and develop operational measures. First, the level of regulations on harmful information on the Internet is low. Most of the information about harmful information on the network appears in the "methods" of local governments, which greatly hinders the governance of harmful information on the network. Social ethics guidelines transmit harmful information on the network and are not subject to specific penalties and do not constrain their behavior. Secondly, there is no specific law for harmful information on social networks. For example, the Labor Law is promulgated to protect the legitimate rights and interests of workers, to promote innovation, to clarify property rights, and to introduce the Intellectual Property Law, but the content of harmful information on the Internet. But it is confused in the legislation of cyberspace governance, reputation, and intellectual property. The lack of laws and regulations on the management of harmful information in the network in China has brought more difficulties to

the management of harmful information on the Internet, and does not conform to the concept of "rule of law society".

### **3.3. A System that Does not Form a System**

In the process of managing harmful information on the network, many departments of the government have the right to govern, but they have not formed a systematic management system, which is basically the "snow in front of each door" and forms the situation of "Jiulong Water Control". The Central Propaganda Department, the National Network Station Management Coordination Group, the Internet Information Office, the Propaganda Department, the Ministry of Education, the State Administration for Industry and Commerce and other government departments all have the responsibility of managing cyberspace, because the types of harmful information on the network are complex and in the process of harmful information dissemination. The participants in the competition are more complicated, so various government departments will have unclear rights and responsibilities in the process of managing harmful information. In addition, in the current management system, the penalty mechanism has not been perfected, and the penalties for the platforms and individuals that publish and disseminate harmful information on the network are low, making the cost of publishing and disseminating harmful information on the network low. The conventional management of harmful information on the Internet, in view of the governance of the cyberspace environment, China often carries out various special activities. The special activities are easy to bring a kind of psychological hint that "the wind is going, everything is good". In the special activities, the netizens will be based on The short-term constraints of government departments and the choice of legal Internet access will not adversely affect the society. After the end of the special activities, because of the luck of the government departments in the short term, they will no longer manage the cyberspace, and will be more "blunt". The dissemination of harmful information, its behavior of harming cyberspace has not been properly restrained. Therefore, the effectiveness of government departments in carrying out special activities to manage cyberspace for many years is not significant. In short, at present, the main body of cyberspace governance in China is the government department, and its supervision system has not formed a conventional system, so that the cyberspace environment has not been effectively managed.

## **4. The Path Selection of Harmful Information Governance in China's Network**

### **4.1. Based on Government Considerations**

Improve the legal basis for the management of harmful information on the network, and increase the punishment of government departments. In addition to actively guiding the public to participate in harmful information governance, government regulators need to establish effective punitive measures for the "unconstrained" behavior of the network platform. Therefore, it is imperative to establish and improve the laws and regulations on the regulation of harmful information on the Internet. The government should clarify the regulatory responsibility of the network platform, increase the illegal cost of the violation of the platform, and urge the platform to continuously improve its own supervision mechanism and actively fulfill its corporate social responsibility.

### **4.2. Based on the Consideration of the Network Platform Level**

Upgrade audit filtering technology. The ultimate goal of network platform operation is to make profits. If the cost of actively cooperating with government departments is too high, and its profit is less than the benefits of passive participation in harmful information governance of the network, the network platform will not be strict for its own interests. Review harmful

information on the filtering platform. The cost of auditing and filtering information on the network platform is mainly the labor cost. In today's rapid development of information technology, using technical means to audit information will greatly reduce its audit cost. After upgrading the audit filtering technology, the network platform only needs to pay for the purchase of technology. The salary of a small number of managers, the more advanced the auditing technology introduced, the higher the level of intelligence, and the amount of tasks left to the staff will also be reduced. The introduction of advanced audit filtering technology will reduce the audit filtering cost of the network platform to a certain extent, and improve the enthusiasm of the network platform to participate in the harmful information management of the network.

### 4.3. Based on the Consideration of the Public Level

Strengthen awareness of rights protection and prevent awareness. Some of the public are not actively involved in the process of harmful information governance in the network. The main reason is that they are not aware of the damage to the harmful rights of the network, so they have a wait-and-see attitude toward the governance of cyberspace. Based on this, the government departments should increase The promotion of laws and regulations and harmful information on the Internet has made the public aware of the harmful information of the network and the harmful information of the network, aware of the possible harmful effects of the network on their lives, enhancing the public's rights and awareness, and thus increasing their participation. The enthusiasm of network harmful information governance.

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